FBIS DAILY REPORT

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QADDUMI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON PALESTINE

NC230854 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] This session is a last chance to prevent a grave eruption of the situation in the Middle East. In these words chairman of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf described the UN General Assembly emergency session on the Palestinian issue which began yesterday at UN headquarters, chaired by Tanzanian Ambassador Salim Salim, the chairman of the latest UN General Assembly ordinary session. From the UN General Assembly rostrum, Brother Abu al-Lutf stated that the call to convene the UN General Assembly session is a warning to the international community to share the responsibility before things reach the point of no return.

Abu al-Lutf stressed that the United Nations must demonstrate its ability to find a solution to this war which is the result of Israel's arrogant and aggressive policy. Abu al-Lutf noted that the PLO will continue to hold the olive branch and the rifle of the revolution. He stressed that the UN General Assembly action is based on the resolution adopted on 22 November 1974 which stresses the Palestinian people's inalienable right to return [to their land], to determine their future and to establish their independent state in Palestine. The U.S. veto in the Security Council is not a basis.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said that the United Nations must assume the responsibility for achieving complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory and guaranteeing Palestinian sovereignty over this land under PLO leadership.

Abu al-Lutf attacked Carter's policy of taking some steps forward by talking about a Palestinian homeland and a role for the PLO, but which was later retracted. Carter no longer has anything to hope for in the Middle East because his only interest is to remain in the White House.

Abu al-Lutf stressed that a confrontation between the United States and its ally Israel on the one hand, and the Arab countries on the other, is in keeping with the logic of things. He said that the Arab countries must fulfill the demands of the people, who are being subjected to Israeli aggression.

Abu al-Lutf condemned the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, saying: As-Sadat has accepted the Zionist concept which led to the complete occupation of Palestine and a larger Israel. He asked: Where is the peace promised by the signatories to the Camp David? The United States continues sending weapons to both Israel and Egypt in a bid to divide the Arab countries.

PLO SENDS MEMO TO ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS ON LEBANON

NC230755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The PLO Political Department has sent a memorandum to the Arab foreign ministers on the latest developments in the Palestinian question and on events in Lebanon. The memorandum was delivered to the Arab ambassadors in Beirut for conveyance to their governments and foreign ministers. The memorandum emphasizes the grave implications of the events that have occurred in the eastern area and the Lebanese partition plan backed by the Zionist enemy. The memorandum says that the aim of the Zionist-U.S. plot in Lebanon is to strike at the Palestinian presence and revolution in preparation for liquidating the Palestinian question.

AS-SADAT SPEECH ON NDP, WAR, REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARIES

NC222140 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1950 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at celebration held in Al-Ma'murah rest-house in Alexandria on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the founding of the National Democratic Party, the 7th anniversary of the 10 Ramadan-October 1973 war and the 28th anniversary of the 23 July revolution--live in linkup with other Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. My sons and daughters, my brothers and sisters: It is as if time has made a full circle. We are meeting here today, as we met two years ago, to establish the National Democratic Party [NDP]. It is as if time has made a full circle. We are meeting here this year to celebrate, just as we celebrated last year and want to continue meeting, God willing, on this day and in this particular place. God has willed it that we not only celebrate the founding of the NDP but also celebrate the anniversary of the immortal 23 July revolution [applause]. We have already adopted 10 Ramadan as the anniversary of the founding of the party structure in the period of rebuilding in Egypt on the basis of democracy and human dignity. We have adopted 10 Ramadan for its symbolic significance.

Just as the vice president said earlier, this day, 10 Ramadan, symbolizes an epic not only in our history in Egypt but also in the history of our whole Arab nation, and, indeed, in the history of the area in which we live. In the same vein as the peace initiative, this epic has influenced the policy of the whole world--East and West.

God has willed that the party's founding anniversary this year is to be celebrated at the same time as that of the 23 July revolution. As I have said, this historical day coincides with the anniversary of the victory which made it possible for Egypt and its Arab nation to regain their self-confidence and regain the confidence of the world in them and made it possible for the world to classify the Arab nation as the sixth power in the world today.

Perhaps there is a glorious significance in coinciding of these anniversaries. Some may for a moment think that the 23 July revolution, the 10 Ramadan battle and the founding of the NDP are separate. Not at all. God has willed that this year the links should be completed and connected in full and that we should celebrate on the same day the anniversary of the 23 July revolution, the 10 Ramadan battle anniversary, and the anniversary of the founding of the NDP as an expression of the future stage in rebuilding which we are undertaking. There is no benefit in building factories and installations if the man living on this land needs rebuilding.

The feat has been completed, namely, the 23 July revolution with its six principles. We lagged behind on one of its principles, namely, the sixth principle pertaining to the establishment of a sound democratic life. This may have come late but it has come. As the vice president has rightly said: Some may have objections to the 23 July revolution or to some of the decisions taken by the 23 July revolution; but today, no one has the right at all to forget this celebration which has gathered us after the October victory, the establishment of the National Democratic Party, the peace initiative, the return to us of more than 80 percent of our land in Sinai, the reopening of the Suez Canal and the expulsion of the Soviet experts, so that there will be no will on this land other than the will of Egypt and the people of Egypt. [applause]

After Camp David the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the abolition of martial law, it is clear to all in this area of the world and in other areas around us that Egypt today bears, before the entire world, slogans that have dazzled the entire world in war, peace, policy, achievement and values. Absolutely no one has the right to criticize the 23 July revolution as it was criticized previously, now that all these things have been accomplished under the umbrella of the 23 July revolution and the 15 May revolution. The 15 May revolution, as the vice president rightly said, strengthened the 23 July revolution; it was not a revolution against it but strengthened it and implemented and applied all its aims. Moreover, it implemented all that our people had hoped for over the past 100 years. Hopes and dreams were fulfilled in the most superb manner, starting with the 23 July revolution and ending with the 15 May revolution.

One hundred years ago, as I told you brothers and sisters in the People's Assembly recently, we had a constitution--the first constitution in this area of the world, nay in Africa and Asia, in 1979. It was a complete constitution which was abolished in 1883--one year after the British occupation.

Our people demanded a constitution for 100 years. The constitution about which I have spoken to you was established in 1879. This was followed by the 'Urabi revolution in 1882 which emphasized the people's demand for a constitution, not just for the sake of a constitution, but as an expression of the regulation of the relationship between the governor and the governed as well as the regulation of the relationship between the people and the land on which they live. Our people have been demanding this i- 100 years. Absolutely no one can level any criticism against the 23 July revolution.

Today, 10 Ramadan 1980, we have a constitution that has been applied for nine years, a constitution that upholds the supremacy of the law, recognizes the dignity of man and surpasses many of the constitutions of the ancient democratic states.

In this constitution, the head of state has no right to dissolve the People's Assembly except by a referendum, although in Britain, the mother of democracies, the constitution allows the queen to dissolve parliament. If the prime minister, one hour after election, applies for a dissolution of parliament, the unwritten constitution gives this right to the queen of Britain. Here, never. The head of state can only dissolve the People's Assembly by referendum. This means that the matter should be referred to the people. This has been a remedy, as I have told you, to our people's bitterness and suffering for 100 full years.

As I have told you, our people demanded and got a constitution in 1879. It was abolished in 1883, one year after the British occupation.

Our people's demand for a constitution shows that our people have 7,000 years of civilization. It also shows that our people had the first civilization in the world, the first state in the world and the first government in the world. Our people reached full maturity 100 years ago. However, after our people got their constitution 100 years ago, the British occupation abolished it and our people continued to be deprived of a constitution after the British occupation abolished the constitution of 1879 in 1883. The country was then governed by a consultative legislature that had no weight or value, until World War I broke out. Then even this flimsy consultative legislature was completely abolished. The country continued without an assembly for 10 years until a statement was issued on 28 February 1922 establishing a constitution in 1923.

After that did the constitution continue and was it respected by the king, the parties and Britain, which was occupying our land at that time--Britain which volunteered the myth of the 28 February statement in order to preoccupy the people the people and the gang of rulers which appeared later? Never. King Fu'ad himself carried out three successive coups against this constituion, the preamble of which stipulated that it was a gift from the king. One of the coups, the second, took place in 1930 and the 1923 constitution was changed to the 1930 constitution.

This is why when we were drafting our constitution in 1971--it is now nine years old and, God willing, it will always continue to regulate the rights and duties and to uphold the dignity of man on Egypt and by Egypt's values--we took this into consideration. I told them [those drafting the constitution] that nobody should be able to come and carry out a coup against the constitution. The way this had always been done had been through suspending the constitution or suspending the People's Assembly. The constitution contained no provision for suspension, so the way around it was to deprive the country of its parliament and elected assembly. This is why I asked them in 1971 not to give the president of the republic the right to dissolve the constitution before resorting to a full popular referendum.

As I have said, our constitution is one of the greatest democratic constitutions in the world. Under our constitution there is no statute of limitations on crimes against the freedom of man. This is not the case in many constitutions of some splendid democracies. Crimes against the freedom of man, under our constitution, have no statute of limitations.

These are mere examples which I mention on the 23 July revolution anniversary. I mention them to say that the 23 July revolution, supported by the 15 May revolution, will always be a page that speaks about the struggle of the people of Egypt and the victory of the will of Egypt. Just as the nationalization of the Suez Canal was a strike against the biggest bastions of imperialism and monopoly in the post-World War II era, the reopening of the Suez Canal with the blood of the Egyptian people--after Golda Meir said that Egypt would never be able to reopen the Suez Canal except by agreement with us--just as the nationalization of the canal in 1956 was a heroic epic in the history of Egypt, a blow to the cartels and imperialism, the reopening of the Suez Canal with the blood of the Egyptian people which ran in the canal and on the Bar-Lev line was also an epic not only in the history of Egypt, but the crossing was a crossing that took the entire Arab nation from humiliation to glory, from indignity to pride. They even managed to nationalize their oil--something which they had until then feared even to mention. They raised its price 10 times over after the Suez Canal battle in 1973. They raised the price of their oil 10 times. The price per barrel jumped from $3 to over $30. We do not boast about favors to anyone, but we must tell the truth and the vivid facts must not be confused in the eyes of all the world.

Nobody can undermine the 23 July revolution, before 15 May and after 15 May, and nobody can ever again take the people back to what they were before the 23 July revolution. [applause] This means that if the French revolution--one of the landmarks of humanity and human history--if the French revolution destroyed once and for all the rule of the class of the barons and crushed the rule that enslaved the vast majority of the French people to the barons and counts and the royal family, it accomplished this despite more than two setbacks. But the 23 July revolution did not suffer a setback. The 15 May revolution strengthened and rectified all the ideologies of the 23 July revolution.

After the French revolution no one in France today--and the counts, barons and other titles have returned to France--no one can touch the common and very simple French citizen in any way. Instead, all of these go to the simple French citizen to get his vote. The same applies to the 23 July revolution.

You will remember that two years ago when we met here to establish the NDP we were complaining and the country was experiencing an ordeal. The reaction rose again and in in alliance with Moscow's agents and the opportunists wanted to take Egypt back to the period before 23 July. This was the reason why we met here two years ago to establish a sound democratic structure with a sound party concept, as was the case in all the states which have built and which are achieving development and progress and today live at the forefront of this world in strength and wealth.

They built through sound democracy. No nation can begin the battle of sound building until its will has been fully liberated. The bats [khafafish--presumably refering to those who are blind] of the pre-23 July era, as well as Moscow's agents and the opportunists, thought that democracy meant that the country should return to the pre-23 July era. No. The 23 July revolution and the 15 May revolution have ended forever any dream which that small and weak group had entertained. This group may have had a loud voice at times, but the two revolutions put an end to these voices and all those who wanted to take Egypt back to the rule of the elite or the rule of what was called the intellectuals.

No. Egypt will be ruled by its sons. And Egypt will be ruled by the will of the Egyptian man. This will is sublime. The Egyptian people will not be treated as they were treated by the parties before 23 July and by the centers of power after 23 July. Not at all. The will of the Egyptian man is high in heaven. His dignity is in heaven and so are his security and safety.

Let us look where the 23 July revolution has taken us today in 1980. Where it has taken us. [sentence as heard] Let us look around us. Syria: A group of less than 10 percent of the population known as the 'Alawites is ruling Syria with iron and fire. The People's Assembly there issues a law providing for the detention of people for five years without reason and a law providing for the execution of members of the Muslim Brotherhood without reason. This is what is happening in Syria. Tanks are skirting Aleppo. Assassinations are taking place daily. We should mention the artillery school incident in which more than 280 cadets from the 'Alawite group which rules Syria were killed. A most serious thing is taking place today. When the necks of the 'Alawite community have been endangered--the 'Alawite community has gotten the help of France against their country, Syria--the 'Alawite community has gotten the help of the Soviet Union to maintain its rule over Syria. The 'Alawites are trying to maintain their rule through martial law, iron and fire--dissolving the lawyers, doctors and teachers unions. All this happened this year. The campaign is still continuing. As the 'Alawite Ba'th papers have reported, Syria, the ruler of Syria and the 'Alawite leaders have contacted the Soviet Union to come to Syria to protect the 'Alawites.

Where have the 23 July revolution and 15 May revolution taken us? An island of safety. Standing against all of this, tanks are for military battles and for defending a country's border and not for striking at the people.

Unions. [as heard] It happened recently that a delegation of the Lawyers Union departed for Rabat. For your information, the [Egyptian] Government sponsored this delegation from the fund of the old Socialist Union Central Committee now entrusted to the justice minister until the Consultative Council is formed. The government sponsored it.

What happened? The lawyers' senior member and certain Egyptian lawyers attacked their country in Rabat. They said there was no freedom in Egypt, exactly as if conditions here in Egypt were the same as in Syria. In Syria the Lawyers Union was dissolved and the senior member was jailed. When they asked Hafiz al-Asad, he told them the senior lawyer would not be released. This is it. Al-Asad then appointed another senior lawyer and sent him to Rabat.

Certain lawyers who went to Rabat at the [Egyptian] Government's expense--because the Arab Socialist Union fund and its Central Committee is a government and Consultative Council fund and not anybody else's--attacked their country shamelessly and very insolently. This happened at a time when the Syrian and Iraqi lawyers defended their countries. In Iraq, as you all have heard, Saddam Husayn executed 22 of his colleagues before his eyes. You know the bloody regime and the dragging [of bodies] and all that is still happening in Iraq. The Iraqi lawyers defended Iraq and the Syrian lawyers defended the dissolving of the Syrian Lawyers Union, the imprisoning of its senior member and the appointing of another.

However, Egyptians from here, from whom the government paid travel expenses, went there and returned. They said that there was no freedom in Egypt and attacked their country. They returned to Egypt and no one harmed their security and safety. This is because we uphold the sovereignty of law. There is the socialist prosecutor to whom all of these must be referred. Their case must be submitted to the people so that they will know where we are. [applause]

Where are we and what does this have to do with the 23 July revolution? Here is security and safety. No one can harm man's pride, because man is the essence of this country who will build this country. If man leads a proud life, he will build a proud homeland; and if he leads a humiliated life, he will build a humiliated homeland. We are determined to continue to erect a high, lofty and proud building forever. [applause]

Adjacent to us on the western border, there are matters than no one can believe. The question there at this time is the abolishing of bank notes after he [Al-Qadhdhafi] has completely abolished the practice of law and said that it was unnecessary. This is in addition to other professions. Yesterday he said that he would also abolish bank notes so that everyone could take an application form to a shop instead of bank notes. He did this after he nationalized everything.

In addition to this, you have heard about the liquidations taking place in Europe and the Libyans killed there. Yesterday Al-Qadhdhafi said that this was not interference in the internal affairs of Europe but only hunting down those opposed to the regime. When a Libyan who is killed by Al-Qadhdhafi is sent to be buried in his country, his body is sent back and refused burial there. How is this connected with the 23 July revolution? I am saying this to those who attack their country. I am saying this so that all of you know exactly the dimensions of these people.

What is the relationship of the 23 July revolution with those who went abroad to curse their country? I am stating this so that all of us may know precisely the character of this minority. We have known and experienced them as an insignificant minority. We have reached the stage where there must be a code of ethics. When we mentioned the code of ethics, this group raised its voice in order to achieve something, but it failed. The country wants us because all of us were brought up aware of what is shameful. Everybody must know what is shameful.

It is shameful when a person abroad attacks his country or his people. He is exactly like a person who attacks his own mother. [applause] However, this minority has regrettably stripped itself even of the ethics of this country.

What has the 23 July revolution achieved? I can speak about its achievements for hours on end. I can speak for hours about freedom, democracy, man's dignity, supremacy of the law, the detention camps that were closed down forever 9 years ago and about the judiciary which symbolizes steadfastness, right and justice in building this country.

All of you remember the battles we waged in the seventies. On 14 May 1980 when I was speaking to our people from the People's Assembly I felt my head high in the sky because by the will of this country and the efforts of the parliament and every person. We put our hands together and managed to establish this structure admidst this disturbed area.

Look at what is happening in Syria. What is happening in Lebanon is even uglier. The recent move by the Phalangist Party was a catastrophe for the Arab nation because it means a Christian state. Those people, the Phalagists and also their Maronite and other allies, have always tried to strike the Arab nation with the Christian state plan. Instead of us being an Arab nation with Muslim and Christian living together, as we have always lived and were born on this land and will continue to be until doomsday, God willing--those people do not want this. They want a Christian state--fanaticism, promotion of sectarianism, disputes and the (?course of) [many] homelands. Lebanon is heading for a major catastrophe; not only Lebanon but the entire Arab nation. Pierre al-Jumayyil's Christian state is coming so that it will be an example to be followed by other Christian states in the Arab world that would join that state, with Muslim states getting together on the opposite side. This is Arab solidarity and this is what they have achieved with Arab solidarity and with the attempt to isolate Egypt. They tried to isolate Egypt but failed, and ended up isolating themselves.

I told you what is happening in Syria. He [Al-Asad] wants to bring the Russians to protect him and the 'Alawites. The Russians will not be able to fight the entire Syrian people because the entire Syrian people are against the 'Alawites. The Soviet Union will not be able to destroy all Syria.

As for Iraq, you are aware of the bloody physical liquidations taking place there daily. Only today you all read about the poor man Salah al-Bitar. Salah al-Bitar was with us here at the time of the [Egyptian-Syrian] unity. Although he was one of those who later plotted against the unity, I was extremely sad when I read today that they killed him, the Syrians of course. They in Syria trembled from fear of Salah al-Bitar who was in Paris. What sort of regimes are these? Such are Arab regimes. Three days before that, [the office of] a newspaper in Kuwait was blown up. It was called AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and it was full of abuse against Egypt. In fact that paper appeared especially to deride Egypt and it continued to do so. It was completely demolished--the Kuwaiti power station was also blown up. The following day the Kuwaiti papers came out to say that that was the going of the Camp David protagonists and their allies. They were unable to speak out and say that it was done by Iraq. Iraq is above them and they know this well. The person who killed Hardan at-Tikriti, one of the top Ba'th leaders who follow Saddam Husayn of Iraq, went to the Iraqi embassy in Kuwait after having committed his crime at the hospital at nine o'clock in the morning. The Kuwaiti officials made no move and the embassy sent the assassin away.

They also claimed that the Camp David [protagonists] blew up AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, which was especially dedicated to attacking Egypt and defaming Egypt. This is bankruptcy. Is this the Arab solidarity in the Arab world around us? Here the situation is different. Here construction was completed in 1980, thank God. As I meet with you now I am sorry to have digressed onto these topics. I am supposed to tell you today, to report to you on what was achieved last year. Thank God, [there has been] a great achievement every day and every hour.

As you recall, after our meeting here last year the evacuation of Al-'Arish was completed after our agreement with Israel. By 25 January this year [the evacuation of the area] from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad was completed. We exchanged ambassadors with Israel. The part of Camp David pertaining to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is being implemented in full by both sides. As for the part of Camp David which pertains to the problem of self-rule for the Palestinians, the negotiations are still stumbling and the gap is still big between us and Israel. As you know, our position on Jerusalem is known--that is, everything that has been done in Arab Jerusalem is null and void and Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank. This is our position which has not changed and will not change. [applause] As for the settlements, those which have been established are illegal, and those which will be established are illegal also. These settlements must be removed. This position is clear and we will not retreat from it.

Our position on autonomy is that we want implementation of full autonomy for the Palestinians in the [West] Bank and Gaza so that the Israeli occupation will come to an end and so that with the emergence of autonomy the Israeli military government and the Israeli civilian government will come to an end, with the emergence of the autonomy body as stipulated in the Camp David agreements. Then, after three years of the five-year transitional period, the Palestinians will sit with us to participate in self-determination and they will have a veto, which means that they can reject anything that does not suit them. This Camp David and this has been our position from the time of Camp David through the time of the Egyptian-Israeli, agreement, to this day and, God willing, tomorrow. [as heard]

This is as far as our problem with Israel is concerned. As far as the Arab situation is concerned. Regrettably, there was no change in the past year, except for the worse. To this day, they are unable to come up with an alternative. From here I say--and the whole world including the Arab world can hear me--that if they have an alternative to what Egypt has done, I am prepared to study it and to go along with them on it. However, if the alternative is that everyone just sits there, ordering an end to the occupation of 2,000 km, we say no. We do not clown and we do not deny facts and we do not deny the most axiomatic things in life.

As I have told you, the Arab situation is getting worse. After having police states, they now have police states coupled with civil wars.

There is a civil war in Syria, and civil war is also being waged in Lebanon, where a Christian state is being planned to strike and divide the Arabs into Christians and Muslims. South Yemen is a Soviet base: It has publicly concluded a treaty with Moscow, and Warsaw Pact observers are openly active in the country.

Algeria, Libya and Morocco are fighting a battle over the Sahara that has naturally developed into a most violent strike at the Arab nation and has bled it because Arabs are killing each other and the brothers there are doing the same. Algeria and Libya provide the money and Morocco is defending the land. This is a vicious circle.

The Arab situation is getting worse daily. The Arabs were supposed to isolate Egypt, but thanks to God, Egypt has not been isolated. They wanted to starve Egypt, but Egypt has not starved. Egypt has become an island of democracy, security and safety, the island of man's dignity. Our doors are open for every Arab who knows the value of Egypt. However, Egypt does not welcome anyone--be he a ruler or otherwise--who does not know his value or size on our land. We will never welcome such a person. [applause]

Egypt is the land of the Arabs, Muslims and Christian Arabs; it will always remain so. We thank God that the last thing we did this year was to abolish martial law, even though we never resorted to it. The battle of rebuilding is progressing well.

Regarding external policy, the situation with the Soviet Union remains unchanged. The Soviet Union is now involved with the rejectionist front--with those who call themselves the rejectionist front--Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestinians. The Iraqis have withdrawn from the rejectionist front and have formed their own. They want to become the new leaders of the Arab nation, and they are preparing themselves to lead not only the gulf but also the entire nation.

Regrettably, both what is happening around us and the actions we see judge the size of all these people, their hopes and how much they can attain. The Soviet Union has involved itself with them because it is in its interests, as usual, to fish in troubled waters along with the Palestinians at one time and the Syrians and Libyans at another. The Soviet Union has a base in South Yemen. It has now gotten nearer to Iran by establishing itself in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has attacked Afghanistan, which is a Muslim country. After this, could anyone believe that the 'Alawites in Syria, who claim to be Muslims, would support the Soviet Union?

Could anyone believe that South Yemen, which is also a Muslim country, would support the Soviet Union? I can understand Ethiopia supporting the Soviet Union because Mengistu is an agent who chose this course for himself. Mengistu wanted to intimidate us by raising the question of the Nile waters. But how does Muslim South Yemen support the Soviet Union against Muslim Afghanistan, and how do Algeria and Libya extend such a support?

Concerning our relations with the Soviet Union, we will not accept any aggression against any Arab or Muslim state, and no normal relations will be established between us and the Soviet Union as long as its aggression against any Arab or Muslim state continues. [applause]

It was probably in Suez that I last spoke to you about the United States. I now reiterate what I said regarding it.

We and the United States began the peace process--or the peace battle--in 1973 directly after the 1973 battle. The Americans went along with us in the peace battle in all honor, honesty and on equal footing. Why should I have complexes and say that the United States is imperialist and Zionist? Its dealings with me since we began the peace process in 1973 have been honest. As I have said, and I say this frankly, Israel will not solve anything on the Egyptian front, the Jordanian front, the Syrian front or on any front without the United States. The day when Israel feels it is supported 100 percent by the United States, it will not heed the Security Council, United Nations or anything else.

When the Americans chose to effectively participate as a main party in building peace, they were not paying us a courtesy or joining our ranks against Israel. They were adopting the stand befitting the superpower that is responsible for peace. Should we have told them no?

You have recently read that I openly asked for a squadron of Phantoms to come and train our squadrons and our children. I have done so without any complexes. There was a complex in the past. When I was at the Congress last April they asked me: What is your opinion about the bases? I told them that the bases were a mistake. For your information, I told them that I asked for a squadron. I then asked for a squadron to train my sons quickly and cut 2-years training to 3 months. I asked for the squadron to come and train my sons. I have no complexes at all because I am not giving bases or receiving instructions from the United States.

Is there any complex in the relationship between the United States and Britain, the United States and Germany or the United States and any Western European state? Absolutely not, they are dealing with each other on an equal footing and in their own interests. If our interests are common, then welcome to the United States. If there is anything against our interests, then by God we will say so in all simplicity and clarity and in broad daylight and not in the dark.

I requested that a squadron be sent to us to train our sons and cut the training period from 2 years to 3 months. We have no complexes. We have enough faith, thank God, in God and ourselves. We have no complexes. This is how we deal with all states, small and great: We befriend anyone who deals with us on equal footing and we go along with him. As for those who try to impose their will on us, our history and that of our revolution includes the 1973 decision expelling 17,000 foreign experts in 1 week. We do not need to justify what we say or do because we do so in broad daylight.

Regarding the internal situation, a great achievement was accomplished last year, as I told you. The withdrawal from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad was completed. The first stage of the Suez Canal second project will be completed this year. The canal will be deepened and widened to enable the passage of 200,000-ton ships. The canal revenues will double. The income from petroleum has increased more than once, thank God. You have read about the new discoveries in the Gulf of Suez. God is compensating us.

Construction is progressing. We will open the tunnel in October. We will achieve self-sufficiency in cement and fertilizers in 2 years. There are agricultural lands, new cities and a new map of Egypt. The concentration is on agriculture now so that we may produce our food.

Concerning the National Democratic Party [NDP], the way we celebrated Ramadan last year and are celebrating it this year, I want the party to be present in all quarters and places to deal with contraventions regarding commodity supplies. Why? Because I promised the people to control prices, God willing, by the end of the year. We have started doing so, but we are still in the early stages. Until this process is completed, all NDP cadres should deal with bottlenecks in storage places. If there are bottlenecks, the NDP center are to make sure that those who deserve a subsidy receive it.

There are daily achievements, as I told you, thanks be to God. The Suez Canal is doubling its revenues; petroleum income has doubled and tripled; projects pertaining to communications, housing, new cities and new lands are being implemented.

The Parliament was indeed the hero of the season at its last session. It accomplished things which usually took two, three or four sessions.

I hope that, God willing, they will keep up the good work in the days to come, because the taxation law lies ahead of us. This law represents the basic philosophy of our system; it is no ordinary taxation law. On the contrary, it is the basic philosophy of our system.

God be praised. As you see, security and safety have been achieved for all citizens. Man's dignity reigns supreme. The supremacy of the law is above everything else. There are absolutely no extraordinary measures, not even against those who err, just as I said about the lawyers who made mistakes. I have said that, God willing, we will refer them to the socialist prosecutor. This is also true of the writers and journalists who were hired by Iraq. Nevertheless, and regrettably so, their names are still on the list of the Egyptian [Journalists'] Union, although they are officially employed by Iraq. All these people will be referred to the socialist prosecutor. However, let it be known that there were only five persons in contrast to the number of the honorable and patriotic lawyers. [as heard] There can be no doubt about this. [applause] However, it is indeed saddening that there are these five. It is also regrettable that Iraq hired them and brought them at its own expense to Rabat to attack us--and Iraq hired them from among Egyptians living abroad. However, they did not utter obscenities against us. Those who attacked us have come to Egypt; they live here--and in attacking us, they say that there is no freedom.

I hope that, God willing, when we again meet in this place next year to observe the third anniversary of the NDP, we will have made strides in these achievements and in everything we have initiated. Meanwhile, we will have paid the people tax for their loyalty, patience and sufferings.

For all of their life, and as concerns the popular base, the people have been magnificent. Should anything happen, then it would be at the hand of individuals, not at the hand of the people, nor can anything happen to the popular base of the Egyptian people. As I have said, the 23 July revolution will not allow that the Egyptian people should once more come under the rule of an elite class, under the rule of opportunists and reactionaries, under the rule of Moscow agents or under the rule of any persons whose hearts abound in morbid notions of the ancient parties or in selfishness. It is now imperative that all come down to their real size.

On this day, the wheel has indeed turned full circle. This is because, as I have said, we meet here to celebrate, on the same day, the anniversaries of the 23 July revolution, the Ramadan battle, and the emergence of the NDP. All of this symbolizes the same thing: Egypt, the Egyptian man, the freedom of the Egyptian man, the security and safety of man in the land of Egypt, the supremacy of the law, every achievement for which we are working and every action in which the honorable people throughout Egypt are involved. We have scored all these achievements so we can rebuild Egypt through the principles of the 23 July revolution, the principles of the Ramadan battle and the principles of the NDP. The NDP represents the conscience of all men and women in Egypt. It expresses the hopes we entertain for our future generations. It also represents Egypt's struggle and reflects Egypt's authenticity, faith and strength. May God grant you success. Peace be with you.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES CABINET ON TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

GF221200 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has called for catching up with scientific developments and exploiting them to serve the objectives of the country's general progress.

Speaking at a cabinet meeting he chaired at the National Assembly today, the president stressed the importance of transferring advanced scientific technology. He said: It is necessary that we know how to catch up with the modern age in order to build rapidly, profoundly and comprehensively. He stressed that laws should serve the people's interests and should be humane. The cabinet reviewed its agenda and made the necessary decisions.

The meeting, which lasted for approximately 4 hours, was attended by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister.

SYRIAN OPPOSITION: AL-ASAD RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSASSINATION

JN221507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 22 Jul (INA)--It has been learned here today that some of the Syrian progressive leaders have made judicial and political testimonies to the French investigation authorities regarding the assassination of former Syrian Prime Minister Salah ad-Din al-Bitar, who was killed in Paris yesterday.

Reliable sources said that Akram al-Hurani, former vice president of the United Arab Republic and former speaker of the Syrian Chamber of Deputies; and Ahmad Muhfil, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, have, in their testimonies to the French investigation authorities, directly accused Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother Rif'at al-Asad of being responsible for the assassination of Al-Bitar. These leading Syrian personalities have given the French judiciary authorities the names of the Syrian opposition elements who are threatened with assassination by the Syrian regime.

SENEGALESE MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR SADDAM HUSAYN

JN222007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA)--Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister of plan and cooperation, arrived here tonight on a brief visit to Iraq.

The Senegalese minister said that he is carrying a written message to President Saddam Husayn from President Leopold-Sedar Senghor, related to the promotion of bilateral relations. He added that his visit is also related to President Senghor's upcoming visit to Iraq. He expressed the hope that his visit will help develop relations between Iraq and Senegal.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

JN221243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasim left Amman for New York this morning, leading a Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly emergency session, which will begin in New York later today for discussion of all aspects of the Palestinian issue.

Al-Qasim said that Jordan's participation in this important emergency session springs from its pan-Arab stand on its commitment to and cohesion with this issue. He added: In cooperation with our Arab brothers, we hope to bring about positive steps that will enable the Arab stand to attain the Arab objectives and that will achieve a just and comprehensive solution, guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, Palestine, particularly as a better understanding of the dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict and greater interest in the need to find a solution to this problem now prevail in the international arena.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPING OF TELEVISION CHIEF

Release of TV Chief

NC221200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The efforts exerted at the highest levels this morning have led to the release of Dr Charles Rizq, chairman of the board of directors and general director of the Lebanese television and his bodyguard. Dr Rizq is expected to return to his home any minute now. It has been reported that undisciplined elements kidnapped him this morning.

We have just received the following report: Dr Charles Rizq, chairman of the board of directors and general director of the Lebanese television, has returned to his home a short while ago. As we had reported at the beginning of this journal, Dr Rizq was kidnapped near his home this morning.

TV Chief's Resignation

NC221420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] At 1415 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Dr Charles Rizq, chairman of the board of directors and general director of the Lebanese television. After the 45-minute meeting Dr Rizq made the following statement:

It appears that it will be impossible for me to continue the work program which I had started in television for reasons you are aware of. Therefore, I have placed my resignation at the disposal of His Excellency President Sarkis. I thank all my brother television employees with whom I have worked and shared the two loveliest years of my life.

TV Employees Protest

NC221907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The Television Employees Union in Lebanon has condemned the incident to which Dr Charles Rizq was subjected. It declared a general strike, insisting that he immediately withdraw his resignation. It also expressed gratitude to all those who contributed to his safe return.

UNIFIL SOLDIERS CAPTURE TERRORISTS, ARMS

TA221509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Last night the Netherlands UNIFIL unit in southern Lebanon captured terrorists belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine 9 km from the Israeli border. Our correspondent has learned that the Dutch soldiers noticed suspicious movements and after searches captured the three terrorists. The three were pressured to hand over their arms--three Kalashnikovs and eight grenades. Later the UNIFIL soldiers drove the terrorists out of the area under their control. The destination of the terrorists is unclear.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS 22 JULY

JN230627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] At 2330 yesterday his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF]; Muhammad 'Abbas, PLF assistant secretary general and Political Bureau member; 'Umar Shbli and 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, PLF Political Bureau member; and Sa'id as-Sa'di, PLF Central Committee member.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab arena, with special emphasis placed on issues connected to the Palestinian cause and on the Camp David parties' conspiracy against these issues, the objective of which is to eradicate them and to deny the Palestinian people's rights.

Tal'at Ya'qub and the PLF members expressed their appreciation of the stand taken by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in defense of the Palestinian cause and of Syria's steadfastness in facing the conspiracy against that cause. They stressed that, in turn, the Palestinian Arab people will support the Syrian people and their leaders against the conspiracy directed against Syria by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and its agents.

Stress was laid on the need to mobilize the Palestinian and Arab nationalist and progressive forces in order to confront the enemy schemes being implemented by the Camp David parties and their allies, the agents.

MORE WITHDRAWALS FROM MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD REPORTED

JN230838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Aleppo--Withdrawals from the gang of killers and saboteurs continue to take place now that law No. 49 has provided those who are involved in the organization or those who are repentant with the opportunity to withdraw from the organization during a 1-month period that began on 8 July.

A new group of Muslim Brotherhood members approached the Aleppo governor yesterday and announced their withdrawal from this organization, which has denied all principles of justice, goodness and equality. These citizens are Muhammad Huda al-Khalil from Baza'a, Ahmad al-Waki from Al-Bab, Salah Jazmati from Aleppo, Salim Lababidi from Aleppo, Muhammad 'Ali al-Hamdun from Al-Bab, Muhammad Walid 'Uthman from Al-Bab, 'Abd ar-Bazzaq ash-Shihabi from Al-Bab and Mustafa ash-Shihabi from Al-Bab.

Responding to the provisions of law No. 49 and benefiting from the opportunity the state has given to those Muslim Brotherhood gang members who have been deceived, citizens Muhammad Badr ad-Din ash-Shihabi ibn 'Abd al-Malik, born in 1945 in Al-Bab, approached the governor of Damascus yesterday and announced his withdrawal from the Muslim Brotherhood organization as well.

TEXT OF IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY DECISION ON SYRIA

JN221515 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text of special decision on solidarity with Syria adopted by the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party--date and place not given]

[Text] Fraternal Syria has always been and continues to be a main power in the Arab front of confrontation with the imperialist, Zionist and As-Sadat plots.

The purpose of these plots is to peddle the Camp David scheme--which aims to impose a U.S.-Zionist hegemony over the entire Arab region, seize the national and social achievements of the Arab national liberation movement, liquidate the Palestinian issue and prevent the Arab Palestinian people from establishing their independent national state--a scheme which is supported by the Arab reactionaries and the agents of imperialism in the region.

As a result of its firm stand in the face of this dangerous plot, Syria has been subjected to imperialist and Zionist pressure. The agents and reactionaries were moved inside Syria in order to carry out sabotage acts; incite internal sedition; and to carry out cowardly assassination acts against the Soviet experts--the Syrian people's friends who are placing all their capabilities and expertise at the service of this people--and against a number of the choice sons of the struggling people, be these communists, Ba'thists, honorable men of religion or others. The purpose of all this is to weaken Arab steadfastness, facilitate the peddling of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots and subjugate Syria.

Thus, acting against the will of our people and in accordance with their own scheme, which is hostile to the Arab liberation movement and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the heads of the ruling regime in Iraq stood against fraternal Syria and began to rally the opposition elements and blatantly support the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots.

While denouncing the stands of the dictatorial regime in Iraq and its hostile stand against the Arab nationalist movement, particularly Syria, the ordinary plenary session of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party expresses its complete solidarity with the fraternal Syrian people, their progressive nationalist elements and parties, the national progressive front and heroic army against the imperialist schemes and the activities of reactionaries and traitorous agents. The meeting also supports the purposeful steps which are being taken to abort these schemes in order to strengthen the internal situation and bolster the cohesion of the elements and allied parties within the National Progressive Front. This is being done by depending on the masses of workers, peasants, nationalist intellectuals, craftsmen and small merchants; by releasing the revolutionary potentials of these masses and mobilizing them for the struggle which is being waged to defend the people's and homeland's achievements; and by bolstering Syria's cooperation and friendship with the friendly Soviet Union and all the socialist bloc states.

The plenary session shares with all the progressive nationalists their unwavering confidence that Syria will not kneel and announces its support for the Iraqi Communists in order to bolster fraternal Syria's steadfastness and its prominent struggle role against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and to abort these schemes.

[Signed] The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN TENSION

DW211310 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Jul 80 pp 92-99

[Interview by editors Adel Elias and Dr Bernhard Mueller-Huelsebusch with Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at an unidentified Libyan military camp: "Then I Will Turn Off the Oil Tap"]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, no other chief of state persecutes his adversaries in exile as mercilessly as you do. Why did Libyan commandos kill Libyan emigrees in Bonn, London, Rome and Athens?

Al-Qadhdhafi: First of all I want to make it clear that these are not harmless Libyans living abroad. They are people who have committed crimes against our people; they are thieves, corrupt businessmen and spies for the enemy. This is why they are being persecuted by our revolutionary committees.

SPIEGEL: You yourself, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, have said: "Either the enemies return, or they are doomed to die."

Al-Qadhdhafi: I did not say that. I gave these people a deadline, namely 11 June.

SPIEGEL: But by that time the killer commandos had liquidated 10 Libyans living abroad.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Well, it is hard to keep the zeal of the revolutionary committees under control. I set this deadline because I wanted to anticipate further actions of the committee. Once the ultimatum had expired, I could no longer guarantee the lives of the enemies of the people.

SPIEGEL: You cannot rid yourself of the responsibility just like that. Nothing happens in Libya without your approval. According to an Arab saying, not even an ant moves here without your permission.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That is true only in part. You see, the revolutionary committees are strong and powerful. Their aim is long and they have struck violently.

SPIEGEL: So, if the committees decide that this or that Libyan is a traitor, he will be liquidated without a trial. Do you call that justice?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Personally I would naturally prefer a trial of the culprit. Only when his guilt has been clearly proven can he be executed. Once again, I am against liquidating the enemies of the people the way the committees have done it.

SPIEGEL: The murder of exiled Libyans ordered by Tripoli, Libyans living, say in Germany or Italy, is a gross violation of the sovereignty of these countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi: These states can cooperate with our revolutionary committees by extraditing them to us. Why do these countries become so excited, complaining about the violation of their sovereignty like a maiden losing her innocence? Do they forget that their territory is a playground of the Israeli intelligence service? Has the Federal Republic, for example, forgotten that in 1960 the Israelis kidnapped a German from Argentina?

SPIEGEL: Do you mean Adolf Eichmann, the murderer of Jews?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Yes, he's the one. He was kidnapped from Argentina and executed in Israel. The Federal Republic approved of it. Why did it not protect Eichmann, a German, and why did it not make him face a German court?

SPIEGEL: In this case the Israelis did not violate German sovereignty, but rather Argentine sovereignty.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Then I will give you another example: Tito sent some emissaries to the Federal Republic to liquidate his Croatian adversary there. But Tito's reputation in Germany did not suffer from that. Why can Tito do it and I cannot? I did not give the order myself, as has been mentioned before, to liquidate anybody on foreign territory.

SPIEGEL: What would you say if Egyptian President as-Sadat, for example, were to have commandos chase and possibly kill his exiled adversaries living here in Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Let him try it. But he ought to bear in mind what risk he would be running. Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians live in Libya, some of them as guest workers. If I were to send them back to their homeland, where there is mass unemployment anyway, As-Sadat would be in trouble.

SPIEGEL: How many Libyans have obeyed your order to return home, and what happened to them?

Al-Qadhdhafi: There have been several hundred so far. We have given them a chance to reintegrate into our society. They have uttered public self-criticism at the people's congress building and have promised that in the future they will work for our revolution.

SPIEGEL: Yet there still are many exiled adversaries of Al-Qadhdhafi. There are allegedly several thousand of them in Egypt alone.

Al-Qadhdhafi: By Allah, that is very exaggerated. Many Libyans who have stolen money from the people here have fled to Egypt. But they are fearful because they have a bad conscience. As-Sadat should not foster any hopes that these Libyans will support his treacherous Camp David policy.

SPIEGEL: Your adversaries in Egypt are even supposed to have merged--under former Maj Omar (Meheishi), who staged an unsuccessful putsch against you in 1975.

Al-Qadhdhafi: (Meheishi)? As-Sadat is responsible for him going insane. He is in an insane asylum right now.

SPIEGEL: We would like to hear more of that story.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Then I will tell you the story. (Meheishi) was raging mad that As-Sadat suddenly visited Jerusalem in 1978. He tore a portrait of As-Sadat to pieces, threw it into a toilet and urinated on it. The Egyptian intelligence services learned about the matter and tortured (Meheishi) until he really went insane. Now he is in a Tunisian insane asylum.

SPIEGEL: Yet there are reliable reports that the Libyan opposition abroad is forming to act against you. Western diplomats say that resistance against your regime is growing in Libya, too. You have locked up more than 2,000 political adversaries in prison.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That is absolutely incorrect, and you are welcome to look in order to convince yourself that this statement is a lie.

SPIEGEL: In the early seventies a union existed between As-Sadat's Egypt and the Libyan republic. Now, however, you are hostile to As-Sadat. Why did the friendship with Egypt turn into hostility?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Because As-Sadat is a charlatan, a man of bad character. In short, the matter is as follows: We Libyans fight for Arab unity, while As-Sadat fights against it. He is a separatist, so to speak. As-Sadat likes to appear as a fine and civilized statesman smoking a pipe and wearing tailor-made suits to impress Western people. But he is a liar through and through, and his brain has melted away in the sun. He pretends to be a man of peace, but actually he agitates for war against Libya. The world obviously seems to have forgotten that he was a disciple of Hitler.

SPIEGEL: Are you hinting at As-Sadat's cooperation with the German Wehrmacht against the British in World War II?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Yes. As-Sadat learned very well from the Nazis how to initiate war against others. He concluded the alleged peace with Israel mainly in order to wage war against us Libyans.

SPIEGEL: As regards peace with Israel, is it not understandable that the leader of a bitterly poor country, such as Egypt, wants to spare his people another war?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Why did As-Sadat then start such a stupid war as the October 1973 war against Israel? What he conceded later on, namely, the recognition of Israel, he could have offered the Israelis before in 1971-72. By doing this he could have spared his country the October war and tens of thousands of victims.

SPIEGEL: After all As-Sadat regained two-thirds of the Sinai Peninsula on the basis of the Camp David agreement with Israel and the United States.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Nonsense. Sinai is de facto still under Israeli control. The Israelis can march into Sinai at any time, the Egyptians, however, only with Israeli permission. As-Sadat ought to supply evidence that he can have one single battalion march into Sinai.

SPIEGEL: Be that as it may, As-Sadat does not have Israel on his back. He sees dangers now much rather on the Western border of Egypt, that is, on the Libyan side.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Maybe As-Sadat's back is covered now, but his stomach is not protected--and blows below the belt are very painful, as one knows.

SPIEGEL: Will there be war between Libya and Egypt?

Al-Qadhdhafi: As-Sadat is a man of war. Not we, the Libyans, but he begun to concentrate troops on the Egyptian border. And we were not the ones who announced a state of war emergency at the border.

SPIEGEL: It is understandable that As-Sadat is making preparations, because you have publicly stated--according to As-Sadat--that all of Libya's arms will be aimed at Egypt.

Al-Qadhdhafi: As-Sadat has lied again. All our arms will be aimed at Egypt--if we are attacked, but only in such a case. I do not want to have war. I hope it will be avoided. But if it should take place, we will wage it to the end.

SPIEGEL: Until you have achieved As-Sadat's fall?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I just say: A war to the very end, no more.

SPIEGEL: Libya with its 42,000 soldiers will never be able to win against Egypt's 400,000-man army. Yet you stated recently that you have "certain weapons to destroy Egypt."

Al-Qadhdhafi: Naturally, I will not tell you details about my secret arms. But As-Sadat will experience a great surprise if he should attack us. All the Libyan people are armed.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union supplies you with tanks, missles and bombers. But your state, which needs thousands of guest workers anyway for various professions, has no people to handle the complicated arms. How do you plan to solve that problem?

Al-Qadhdhafi: All Libyans, be they peasants, workers or employees, have arms and undergo regular training. We have peasants, for example, who know how to handle a gun, and we have employees who can pilot jet fighters planes. Our missiles are handled by female students. These missiles have been installed in bases which are far away from the battlefields. The women can fire missiles and hit targets without becoming involved themselves in the battle.

SPIEGEL: And you rely on the functioning of such a part-time system?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In addition to the popular army, we have full-time armed forces which are ready for action at any time. In addition, we can count on the solidarity of our allies in the Steadfastness [and Confrontation] Front, that is particularly with Syria and Algeria.

SPIEGEL: You expect massive aid in a possible war against Egypt?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Certainly. If Egypt attacks us, troops of other Steadfastness Front countries will be stationed in Libya. Other Arab states will assist us also.

SPIEGEL: As-Sadat is concerned by developments in Libya because he considers your country a base for the Soviet Union and thus a base for the Soviet expansionist trend toward Africa and the Middle East. Has Libya become a satellite of Moscow?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Such a worry is ridiculous. Certainly we are good friends of the Soviet Union, but we fought with great sacrifices in the sixties for our independence; we did not do that to lose it now to another big power. We do not sell our soul. We want to remain nonaligned.

SPIEGEL: The Cairo paper AL-AHRAM reported that the Soviets are building a big airport near Marsuk, in southwestern Libya and that thousands of Soviet experts are gathering there to make preparations for nuclear tests in the area. Is that correct?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The lies of AL-AHRAM should not be taken for plain truth. With such false reports, Egypt just wants to cover up the fact that As-Sadat is prepared to deposit nuclear waste material from other countries in the Western Sahara. If the Soviet airport existed in the Libyan desert, the American friends of As-Sadat would certainly have a satellite picture of it. As-Sadat, the hollow head, should show such a picture.

SPIEGEL: You are in discord not only with Egypt but also with you neighbor Tunisia. You are allegedly training former Tunisians to prepare a putsch in Tunisia against President Bourguiba. Several exiled Tunisians attempted to take the city of Qafsah, but without success. Was that a defeat for you?

Al-Qadhdhafi: No, because we had absolutely nothing to do with Qafsah. That city is located 300 kilometers away from the Libyan border, and the investigations of Tunisian authorities have demonstrated that the assassins acted absolutely on their own, without any help from Libya.

SPIEGEL: You will probably not contest another foreign political activity, namely, the military and financial aid given to Polisario, the movement that wants to create an own state in the Spanish Sahara occupied by Morocco. What is the purpose of that help?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We support the Polisario because the people there want to implement their right to self-determination. More than 50 percent of the members of the Organization of African Unity have already recognized the [Saharan Democratic Arab] Republic.

SPIEGEL: Are you giving protection to the Polisario so as to be able in the end to overthrow King Hassan of Morocco?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Ah, the West probably fears for its vassal in Rabat. There is no need for me to overthrow King Hassan. That will be taken care of by the Moroccan army, like the Mauritanian army threw out its state President Mukhtar Ould Dada because of the Sahara war.

SPIEGEL: You consider yourself a vanguard of Arab unity. But many Arabs outside Libya criticize you strongly. King Hassan called you an "erratic running amuck"; As-Sadat thinks you are "insane," others speak of an eccentric. What do you answer?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have become accustomed to such attacks. The world knows what kind of types Hassan and As-Sadat are. Both of them ought to make some more funny remarks about me, all they will get is a tired smile.

The muezzin calls out for a prayer, Al-Qadhdhafi turns to Mecca and kneels on a carpet to pray. After 10 minutes, he continues the interview with DER SPIEGEL. [SPIEGEL editor].

SPIEGEL: Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, you have supported the Palestinians 100 percent for a long time. But then you had a quarrel with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat. You want the Palestinians to follow the example of the Libyan revolutionaries. 'Arafat, however, wants to preserve his strict military organization.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Correct. I demanded that the Palestinian masses should decide without pressure from above and implement their revolutionary will. Maybe 'Arafat's fighting organization misunderstood that. It feared there could be a revolt against its authority.

SPIEGEL: Isn't there also another antagonism? 'Arafat would be prepared to accept a rump Palestine consisting only of West Jordan and the Gaza Strip. You, however, reject that.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I just want to say in this connection that we will not be more Palestinian than the Palestinians. I consider the dispute with 'Arafat ended.

SPIEGEL: What should happen to the Jews if a Palestinian state should come about? The destruction of the Israeli state could provoke World War III, because of the close connections between Israel and the United States.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It would then be the fault of the Israelis and not the Palestinians. The Palestinians have full rights to return to their homeland. If Israel continues to be so stubborn and to deny them this right, the fight will go on until the Palestinians have achieved their aim.

SPIEGEL: Once more: What is supposed to happen to the Jews in the Palestinian state you want to have?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Nothing. In this democratic state Jews, Christians and Muslims will be able to live freely together. Those who do not like it can emigrate.

SPIEGEL: But that is a utopia. The Israelis will certainly not give up their state. Can you not imagine a political solution of the Middle Eastern conflict taking place, such as has been suggested by the European community. For example: the right to self-determination for the Palestinians, PLO participation in peace negotiations and Israel's right to exist?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Nothing will come of that. Why should I act for a solution which is even rejected by Israel?

SPIEGEL: You demanded early this year that the oil weapon be used in the fight for the Palestinian cause. The Arab oil states were supposed to turn off the oil tap for all countries that do not fully recognize the rights of the Palestinians, most of all for the United States. But you yourself continue to supply oil to the Americans and their Western allies.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The Libyan people will decide in the late fall when the General People's Congress takes place. But I am already urging the Libyans to vote in favor of an oil boycott, that is, against the United States and those U.S. allies who do not stand clearly on the side of the Palestinians. I will make it clear to my compatriots at the people's congress that supplying oil to the United States is an indirect help for Israel.

SPIEGEL: You sell about two-thirds of your oil to the United States and other Western states. If you stopped all these supplies, where would you get the necessary foreign currency to finance your development programs in Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The world consists, thank God, not only of the United States and its allies. We will manage without America. If it were up to me alone to decide on the oil boycott, I would have turned off the oil tap from one day to the next. The United States and its allies in the Palestinian problem would not have gotten one drop of oil, but that is to be decided by the people's congress, as I said before.

SPIEGEL: Today economic relations between Libya and the Federal Republic are excellent, and many German firms are taking part in building your country. Why are political relations between Tripoli and Bonn so cool?

Al-Qadhdhafi: That hangs together with Bonn's position on the Middle Eastern conflict. But the Federal Republic is making progress in this matter.

SPIEGEL: But there is another point of conflict in sight: You demanded recently that Germany, England and Italy should make restitution to Libya for damage suffered in World War II. Is that not a bit late, 35 years after the war?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Why? The Germans made restituion payments to Israel and they are still paying. You do not become excited about that? Why are the demands of the Jews justified and ours are not? Right and justice are indivisible--or do you apply two different standards?

SPIEGEL: How much money do you want?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Certainly an amount running into the billions.

We are only now compiling the material. Do not forget that Great Britain and Germany waged war on our territory, turning Libya into a battlefield. We suffered enormous losses in people and material. There are still mines planted in Libya from the days of the world war. If our restitution demands are not satisfied through negotiations, we will confiscate the property of all three countries in Libya--until the war debts have been paid. Tell the Germans quite clearly through DER SPIEGEL:: We are firmly determined to collect our reparation demands to the last Pfennig.

SPIEGEL: Relations with Bonn are burdened by a particular case. Your army arrested six geologists from Berlin in March....

Al-Qadhdhafi: Our authorities had to arrest the six geologists because they had crossed the Libyan border illegally. But when I heard recently of the incident, I ordered their release from prison. I believe that the research experts were released yesterday. You people of DER SPIEGEL are the first to learn about it, even before the German Embassy in Tripoli.

SPIEGEL: The arrest of assumed spies, reprisals against your opponents and extremely sharp border controls permit the assumption that your state feels insecure, that the revolution still does not have self-confidence.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Don't worry about that. Every state in this world has adversaries and friends, every state takes measures for its internal security, and so do we.

SPIEGEL: The model you have adopted for your state does not seem to be functioning correctly. In line with your thesis in the Green Book you first created people's congresses and people's committees. But then revolutionary committees were added--why?

Al-Qadhdhafi: There have been many revolutionary incentives and individual initiatives. I have, therefore, asked the activists to get together and form special committees. Such revolutionary cells existed, by the way, among us officers of the Libyan Army prior to our revolution of 1 September 1969.

SPIEGEL: These committees, then, are not a substitute government, as was reported at times, but the watchdogs of the revolution, as it were?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Well, they track down the people's enemies, but above all they are endeavoring to mobilize the people and to encourage them to really exercise their power.

SPIEGEL: How is this done in practice?

Al-Qadhdhafi: By the committees urging the people's masses at the people's congresses to discuss specific political, economic and social problems and to adopt resolutions. What is decisive in this connection is that the people's masses alone bear the responsibility for their actions so that, unlike other systems, governments and parliaments cannot call the shots.

SPIEGEL: In the streets of Tripoli, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, many pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni can be seen in addition to portraits of yourself. What links the Libyans with the Iranian revolution?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Our goal is the same. We want to put a stop to the ransacking by the imperialists. We have a common enemy, Zionism. We Libyans are in solidarity with Khomeyni; he is in solidarity with us.

SPIEGEL: But there are differences, to be sure. You in Libya are trying to practice a so-called people's rule. You smashed the state apparatus. Khomeyni, in contrast, so far has largely preserved the conventional institutions. He even had a parliament elected recently.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The Iranian revolution is just in its beginning phase. It needs to gain experience, just as we did. But I am convinced that Khomeyni will find the proper course.

SPIEGEL: In many points you interpret Islam differently than religious leader Khomeyni. Thus, you in Libya pursue equal rights for men and women. Women in this country have already come a long way on the road toward emancipation. Fanatic Khomeyni, in contrast, has ordered all women to wear the chador again--a relapse into the Middle Ages.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Veiled or not veiled cannot be a criterion for judging the degree of progressiveness. It is true, we in Libya have achieved a great deal for women. They may no longer be regarded as a consumption commodity that can be sought, nor can they be married against their will. Granted, women are still to an extent considered an object of lust in the East, but that must be stopped. On the other hand we, too, do not wish to emulate the development in the West where women have ended up in the economic mill and are being misused by men: they are subject to the compulsion toward consumption. This is not in keeping with human dignity, either.

SPIEGEL: Khomeyni allows polygamy whereas you are married to just one women and obviously do not want another. Is it intended to abolish polygamy in Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: You cannot do something like this by law, but must instead strengthen the revolutionary awareness of women. Once our women have attained a certain degree of freedom and independence, they will cease accepting being married as wife number two or three.

SPIEGEL: Your concept of freedom and independence also includes the future abolition of hired labor. In your "Green Book, which is the Bible of the Libyan revolution, you emphasize: "No hired labor anymore, but partners." And this phase can be seen on walls everywhere.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Yes, all means of production are owned by the people's masses. The workers must be rewarded from their production--financial remuneration will then no longer apply.

SPIEGEL: How is that supposed to work?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Let us take an example: A factory is taken over by the workers. The whole labor force represents a people's congress which in turn forms a people's committee for administration. The congress determines the production program. The proceeds are split three ways; one-third is set aside for the preservation and maintenance of the installations, one-third for the purchase of raw material and the remaining third goes to the workers.

SPIEGEL: This sounds like worker self-administration along the lines of a Marxist program.

Al-Qadhdhafi: No, because in a communist society the workers are still wage earners, meaning they are dependent on wages. Under my theory, in contrast, the workers are supposed to be real partners and divide the proceeds up among themselves.

SPIEGEL: What you now want to do, in addition, is to abolish trade and traders.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Trade is nothing less than ransacking. Often the merchants sell their goods at usurious rates even though they have not produced anything. They are parasites. We are now setting up large public shopping centers which distribute their goods to the consumers at no profit. I am convinced that the phenomenon of trade will disappear everywhere some day.

SPIEGEL: And do you propose to abolish money as well?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The abolition of currency is but the ultimate phase of our revolution. A long, long way still has to be covered before that comes about. It is my basic idea that the future belongs to the people's masses. All power belongs to the people. Though we will probably not live to see it materialize ourselves, this idea will be victorious.

SPIEGEL: Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, thank you for this interview.

KENYA

COMOROS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN NAIROBI

LD212032 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] The prime minister of Comoros, Salim Ben Ali, has arrived in Nairobi from Iraq, where he was representing his country at Iraq's Revolution Day celebrations. He will stay in Kenya for 2 or 3 days before going home.

PRESIDENT WARNS NATION FACES VERY DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD

LD211922 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has said that the government will be especially concerned with providing basic needs and services among the pastoralists, small-scale farmers, the landless rural workers, the urban poor and the handicapped in the current development plan.

Opening the national leaders conference at the Kenya Institute of Administration at Kabete today, President Moi said that the government will also pay special attention to programs aimed at speeding up development in areas which have hitherto lagged behind. These include the arid and semiarid parts of the country. He said in its endeavor to alleviate poverty, the government will set out to reduce differences between the various geographical zones and between the rich and poor in each particular region.

On the economic situation, the president warned that the country faces very difficult times ahead. A major problem in the next several years, he said, will be shortage of foreign exchange. He said apart from the fall in the country's agricultural production, life is made worse by the adverse international situation. President Moi said Kenya will largely rely on its efforts and its own discipline to ensure continued development.

President Moi said that the great challenge facing the country is the provision of employment opportunities for some 250,000 young people who join the labor force each year. The president directed all district commissioners to register all artisans in their respective districts so that the government may be able to give them assistance. He ordered that this registration be carried out urgently.

TANZANIA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD221116 Dar es Salaam in English to central and southern Africa 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The French foreign minister, Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, left Tanzania last night at the end of a 3-day visit which, he said, had turned a new page in relations between the two countries. He told a news conference shortly before leaving that a dialogue had been established and the two countries will continue the development of political exchanges between them.

Mr Francois-Poncet, who had a meeting with President Nyerere yesterday, said his talks with mwalimu and the foreign minister, Ndugu Ben Mkapa, had centered on political matters, especially the problems in southern Africa and Namibia. On Namibia, he said appropriate measures should be brought to bear on South Africa to accept the UN's Namibia peace plan, backed by France and four other Western nations.

MALI

TRAORE RECEIVES DPRK MINISTER, MESSAGE FROM KIM IL-SONG

AB221645 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The president of the republic and party secretary general, Gen Moussa Traore, today received in audience the culture and arts minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Mr Yi Chang-son, who brought a message from President Kim Il-song to President Moussa Traore, stressed the existence of strong ties of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali and between our two peoples. The Korean messenger said in substance that the contents of the message concerned the necessary strengthening of the nonaligned movement in view of divisionist maneuvers facing the Third World countries. He reiterated the invitation made to the head of state by President Kim Il-song to go on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The head of state reaffirmed Mali's constant support of the noble cause of peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland. He also pledged Mali's determination to work toward the strengthening of the nonaligned movement and the establishment of peace and security in the world. President Moussa Traore asked the Korean minister to convey his hearty greetings to President Kim Il-song and those of the Malian people to the Korean people. The talks took place in the presence of the Korean ambassador to Mali and of our minister of arts and culture, Mr Alpha Dumar Konare.

NIGERIA

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS ON U.S. TO CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT

AB221250 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today called on the United States to cooperate with Nigeria with a view to contributing to the social and economic development of the country. He was speaking at the opening session of the fifth bilateral talks between both countries. Dr Ekwueme stated that agriculture, education, science and technology as well as industrial development were some crucial areas of possible cooperation between the two nations. He remarked that with the importance the federal government attaches to the Green Revolution, agriculture was an area where Nigeria looks forward to improved U.S. investment and technical assistance.

Replying, the American vice president, Mr Walter Mondale, who is leading his country's team at the talks, gave the assurance that the United States was ready to work with Nigeria to enable her achieve the objectives of the Green Revolution, adding that America has a lot to offer in agricultural development. Mr Mondale said that his government proposes to establish a joint committee on agriculture which will pave the way for joint ventures between Nigeria and American firms.

SHAGARI SPEAKS WITH MONDALE ON SOUTH AFRICA, OIL

AB230755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has said that continued refusal by the United States to use her influence to hasten progress in southern Africa will obviously affect relations between Nigeria and the United States. The president made the remark in Lagos yesterday when he received the American vice president, Mr Walter Mondale, at state house.

President Shehu Shagari restated that Nigeria's basic goal in southern Africa was to see Namibia free immediately and to ensure that the black man regained his freedom and dignity in apartheid South Africa.

He also spoke on the demand for a new international economic order by developing countries. The president said that the proposed new order would involve better relative prices for primary commodities and a genuine partnership in developing infrastructure, education, agriculture and manufacturing industries in the less developed countries. On oil, President Shehu Shagari stressed that Nigeria desired that there should be stability in the price of the commodity, taking into account its long-term scarcity, value and irreplaceable nature.

Replying, Mr Mondale said that the United States was ready to enter into developmental agreements with Nigeria. The American vice president delivered a personal letter of goodwill from President Jimmy Carter to President Shehu Shagari.

Mr Mondale, who is leading his country's delegation to the fifth Nigeria-U.S. talks, ends his visit today. Before his departure, he is expected to sign a joint communique with his host on the talks as well as address a news conference.

SENEGAL

SENEGALESE NATIONALS TELL OF LIBYAN MILITARY TRAINING

AB220932 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, 22 July (AFP)--Fourteen Senegalese nationals recruited by an exiled Muslim leader with promises of work in Libya have told how instead of being given work they were taken to a Libyan military training camp.

The 14, who fled the camp and took refuge in the Senegalese Embassy in Tripoli, were speaking at a press conference yesterday after returning on Saturday from Libya where the authorities had prevented them from leaving for almost one month.

The 14 told newsmen that Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, who wanted to set up an Islamic republic in this west African state, had recruited them in the Benin capital, Cotonou, with offers of building work. On arrival, however, they had been taken to a military camp, they said.

The 14 were among 21 expatriate recruits who fled the camp and took refuge in the embassy. Of the other seven, four had chosen to return to the military camp while the other three had not left Libya because they had been ill, they said.

Last June 25, the Senegalese Government broke diplomatic links with Libya to protest what it called Libyan interference in Senegal's internal affairs. Senegal has already complained to the Organization of African Unity and is understood to be considering taking the matter to the United Nations Security Council.

Last July 6 Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor charged that Libya was forming a 5,000-man force composed of Sudanese and men from the sub-Saharan west African Sahel region to destabilize Chad, Niger, Mali and Senegal itself.

ANGOLA

ANGOLAN-BULGARIAN JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS

AB221538 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A joint Angolan-Bulgarian commission initiated talks yesterday in Luanda to discuss economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries. The opening session was chaired by Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, Comrade (Adolfo Kitu Malangwe), and his counterpart, [name indistinct], of Bulgaria. On the occasion, Comrade (Adolfo Kitu Malangwe), acting on behalf of the Angolan Government, expressed willingness to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in a move to bring about more friendship between the two peoples. Commenting on the session of the joint commission, he pointed out that delegates would discuss matters related with the fields of agriculture and industry. Comrade [name indistinct], who is leading the Bulgarian delegation, addressing the session, expressed satisfaction about the hospitality and the reception his delegation has been accorded.

EMBASSY IN LISBON DENIES CONTACT WITH UNITA

AB222230 Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lisbon, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Angolan Embassy in the Portuguese capital on Tuesday denied the existence of any contact in Lisbon between the Angolan ruling party, MPLA, and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). "We do not comment on any news from UNITA which is not founded," a spokesman of the Angolan Embassy stated, stressing the "provocative nature of the news which was published with a big title on the front page of a newspaper in Lisbon. According to the rightist newspaper CORREIO DA MANHA, "moderate and nationalist elements" of the MPLA have been holding talks in Lisbon with the UNITA for a few weeks with a view to establishing peace in Angola.

UNITA, which is leading a guerrilla war in southern Angola, is currently referred to as a "puppet movement" by the MPLA which reproaches it with its "total dependence" on South Africa.

LESOTHO

LESOTHO, DPRK ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD221620 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lesotho has established diplomatic relations with communist North Korea. An agreement to this effect has been signed in Maputo by the Lesotho and North Korean ambassadors in Mozambique, Mr Ralebitso and Mr Kang. Lesotho now has relations with seven communist and socialist countries, among them Russia and Cuba.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO EXPELS VICE PRESIDENT, EIGHT OTHERS

AB230925 Paris AFP in English 0906 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lusaka, 23 Jul (AFP)--The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), has expelled its vice-president Mishake Albert Muyongo and eight other organization members, a spokesman for the Namibian nationalist guerrilla organisation said here today.

The nine had been expelled for organising a break-away movement in an area in eastern Namibia taking in the Caprivi Strip, spokesman [words indistinct] Katjavivi said.

The SWAPO Central Committee decided to expell the nine at a three-day meeting at Ndalantando, Kwanza Norte, Angola, that ended last Saturday, he said. The other expelled members were named as Lemmy Matengu, Jackson Mazazi, Ignatius Matengu, David Mutabelezi, Dennis Kachilombwa, Ernest Likando, Ben Mabuku and Calvin Songa. All were senior SWAPO members.

A SWAPO communique said: Elements have been engaged in counter-revolutionary and secessionist activities aimed at dismembering Namibia's national territory. They have actively been advocating for the breakaway of the eastern region.

The SWAPO Central Committee also appointed Bredan Simbwaye as vice-president. Marxist leader Sam Nujoma remains president, and David Meroro national chairman.

Mr Katjavivi said the committee had reached its expulsion decision on the basis of concrete and documentary evidence placed before it.

This latest purge in the SWAPO hierarchy follows the expulsion in 1976 of SWAPO Information Secretary Andreas Shipanga, on similar charges. Mr Shipanga fled to Britain after being detained by the Zambian Government under the Preservation of Security Act. He was later reported to have joined the South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The SWAPO Central Committee today also condemned what it called racist South Africa's unprovoked aggression against (the) African independent states of Zambia and Angola.

SWAPO rejected as illegal, null and void the imposition of the people of Namibia of a puppet Ministerial Council in the Namibian capital Windhoek, dominated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT BANANA GIVES RECEPTION FOR DPRK'S HO TAM

LD220918 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The president, the Honorable Canaan Banana, has expressed hopes for strengthened relations between the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Korea. The president made the remarks at a reception he gave at government house last night in honor of a Korean delegation which is on a visit to Zimbabwe.

In reply the leader of the Korean delegation, Comrade Ho Tam, who is his country's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, expressed profound gratitude to the president for the welcome given to the delegation. He said he is optimistic that the new Zimbabwe Government under the correct and wise leadership of Comrade Mugabe will succeed in all the tasks it has set out to accomplish. Comrade Ho Tam said he hopes the solidarity of the people of Zimbabwe and those of Korea, developed during the time of the liberation, will be consolidated.

The guests at the reception included the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, and several other government ministers and senior officials.